





It is not true that Grover is a lineal descendant of Benedict Arnold. We make this statement as a matter of justice to the descendants of Arnold.

"REFORM IS NECESSARY." Five hundred thousand dollars bid for the Louisiana Returning Board, one hundred thousand dollars offered a Louisiana elector. Fifty thousand dollars tendered a South Carolina elector; bribery attempted with two Illinois electors—all for "reform" and to secure the one electoral vote lacking. But then Sen has a plenty, and

"The Springfield Republican" says, "under the law of Louisiana there can be no doubt that the board's count will be official and legally conducted." That being the case will the Republican inform us how the verdict of the board is to be impeached and overturned?

"The Army, the army," shrieks Withers of Virginia; "why did the usurper Grant send it to Petersburg, on election day?" Judging from the great ado made about it by Withers and his fellow confederates, one would be led to suppose that Gen. Sherman with 25,000 blue-coated minions had marched down upon the sacred soil of that State and put its rebellious citizens to flight, but the fact is the "army" in Petersburg on that eventful day consisted of a sergeant and ten men. How the bravery and spirit of the proud Virginians have been crushed out when the presence of such a paltry "army" can successfully "intimidate" the whole noble state!

BISMARCK has made another important speech on the Eastern question, his remarks on this occasion being addressed to the German Parliament. He gave the assurance, in the most definite and emphatic manner, that the Triple Alliance remains close and firm, and that the hopes of its enemies that it may be broken are absolutely groundless. Germany, he said, would remain perfectly neutral in the affair between Russia and Turkey, preserving alike her friendly relations with Russia and England, and laboring to maintain the peace and to mediate between the powers in order to remove all differences and localize the war if it proves to be inevitable. "Should we not succeed," says the Premier, "things would assume a different aspect, and would allow of several combinations; but upon this point I cannot yet give any information."

HENDRICKS.

What He Has to Say.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—In an interview on the situation to-night Gov. Hendricks stated that he was aware that, by the counting in of the Republican Electors by the Returning Boards of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, Mr. Hayes will receive the 185 votes necessary to an election. He, however, denied that such proceedings were either legal according to the laws of the particular States, or in accordance with a correct interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, and when the joint Houses of Congress came to pass upon the election he was convinced that justice would be done, and the true spirit of the Constitution asserted. Mr. Hendricks denied the accuracy of Kent's interpretation of the Constitution. He relied upon the use of the Twenty-second Joint rule, which he contended had been in force ever since 1868, and was used even as early as 1864, at the time of the re-election of President Lincoln. He characterized the rule as a solemn legislative interpretation of the Constitution specially intended to meet such a crisis as the present, and he knew of no more proper tribunal to adjudicate upon so grave an issue than the Representatives of the people. He had no doubt but that the question would be settled by Congress in a constitutional manner.

On the interviewer suggesting that it was possible the House of Representatives might undertake to declare Tilden elected, and the President of the Senate might declare Mr. Hayes to be duly elected, Mr. Hendricks remarked that that possibility might occur.

Replying to the close question, what course he and Mr. Tilden would take, the Governor, in a very solemn manner, and with considerable power, said that he trusted and hopefully looked for the two Houses to agree, but if they failed so to do the crisis would be an eminently serious one, and would entail on all parties the greatest responsibility. What course would be pursued by the Democracy had not yet been determined. They trusted in a constitutional settlement of such a difficulty by Congress.

## SENATOR SHERMAN ON LOUISIANA.

When the message of the president, covering the report of Senator Sherman and others who went to Louisiana, was sent into the senate on Wednesday, the Ohio senator made some very plain remarks concerning the situation in that state. We quote from the debate:

Mr. Sherman explained that the communication was prepared in response to the request of the president that certain gentlemen proceed to Louisiana to witness the canvass of the votes before the Returning Board.

Mr. Eaton inquired if the communication contained the report and testimony of both the democratic and republican committees.

Mr. Sherman, in reply, explained the meeting and action of the two committees before the Returning Board, and said he could say in advance of any debate on the Louisiana case that the canvass was open and public; that every act done and word spoken by the returning officers was in their presence and in the presence of a committee of gentlemen selected by the national committee, and when the contests were up they were carried on in the presence of candidates and their attorneys. All the proceedings were reported and published in New Orleans and are now communicated to the president and to Congress, and with the sanction of the Senate would be communicated to the people of the United States. The proof of intimidation, terror, burning, whipping, and murder committed in pursuance of an organized plan to prevent election of republican electors, and the return of the democratic electors was so full and complete that the public mind would believe that any other finding of the Board would have been a reproach to our civilization, and an overthrow in Louisiana of the freedom of elections upon which the preservation of our republican institutions rest. He did not know the result of the canvass except as he saw it in this morning's papers, nor could he say whether the Board acted rightly or not as to the specific polling places until he could compare their action with the facts proven, but he did say that upon the testimony taken up by that Board, its finding was justified by the law of Louisiana and by the principles of justice and honor.

In reply to Mr. Eaton Mr. Sherman said all the published testimony taken by the democratic committee accompanied the communication to the president but there were some depositions which they could not obtain in time. Probably there had never been in the United States a more public act than the action of this Returning Board. He had witnessed the whole proceedings of the Board, and he believed they had been misrepresented.

Mr. Sherman agreed that all the depositions presented were legal, as they were taken under the laws of Louisiana. In regard to the case of Eliza Pinkston, he was willing to leave that to the people of the United States. Her husband has been murdered on account of politics. In parishes not bulldozed there was an increase in the Republican vote, while in other parishes where there were rifle-clubs there were few or no votes for Hayes. He defended the action of the returning board, and said it was right in ejecting the returns of certain parishes. The decision of the returning board was final, and required the same respect from the Senate of the United States as a decision of the supreme court. The members of the board were highly respected, and they had conducted themselves with honor and dignity. It would not do to ridicule these men. They had exhibited in this whole matter courage and dignity. He argued that the forms and spirit of the law in Louisiana had been fully observed.

## BECHER'S VIEWS.

From his Thanksgiving Sermon.

I believe the time will come when in the eyes of this people, next to the martyred hero, will stand the warrior who has administered the affairs of the nation disinterestedly and with wisdom. I do not fear the issue. Whatever may be the decision regarding the presidency, both parties of the world will accept the result, whatever evidence there may be of fraud, and trust to the future for redress. Nor will the south resort to violence. She has no blood left—nor strength. Moreover, Buchanan is not president to-day. Our greatest curse to-day is the lack of conscientious appreciation of the vote. It is esteemed too lightly bartered for and sold without scruple and for a mere pittance. We need education in this respect, and have more need of solicitude from this cause than any other. We cannot afford to have a president sitting at Washington who is counted in by fraud, for then we will be no better than Mexico. We know that a fair count in South Carolina, Florida and in Louisiana would result in the election of the republican candidates; yet, better for us to let the opposing candidates enter by fraud than a republican whose election bears the slightest taint of fraud. If, upon a fair representation of the vote in the disputed states, it should appear favorable to the republican candidates, and yet there be the slightest suspicion of fraud, it is my wish that Governor Hayes should say: "I will not sit in Washington's seat unless with Washington's purity."

The Handsomest invoice of genuine cameo and amethyst finger rings, of the latest styles out, at J. L. Knepper's, 24 Merchant street. [Nov 29 dtf]

## BULLDOZING IN THE PAST.

The report of Senator Sherman and his associates on Louisiana affairs contains some bits of history that are very appropos to the subject. From this report it appears that the bulldozing which characterized the recent election is but a repetition of acts committed in previous campaigns. Speaking of the reports of Congressional investigations into the election of 1868, the committee brings up the following:

From these it appears that over 2,000 persons were killed, wounded and otherwise injured, in that State that year; that half the State was overrun by violence, midnight raids, secret murders, and open riots, which kept the people in constant terror, until the Republican electors surrendered all claims, and the election was carried by the Democracy. The parish of Orleans, which contained 29,910 voters, 15,020 of which were colored, and which in the spring had given 13,973 Republican votes, in the fall cast for Gen. Grant but 1,178, a falling off of 12,795 votes. Riots prevailed for weeks, filling New Orleans with scenes of blood, and Ku Klux notices were scattered throughout the city, warning colored men not to vote. In the parish of Caddo there were 293 Republicans, who, in the spring of 1868, carried the parish, which in the fall gave to Gen. Grant but one vote, and there also bloody riots occurred.

In the parish of Saint Landry the Republicans had a registered majority of 1,071 votes, and in the spring of that year carried it by 678 votes, whilst in the fall not a vote was cast for Gen. Grant, whilst for Seymour and Blair the Democrats cast the full vote of the parish, 4,787 votes, and there occurred one of the bloodiest riots on record, in which the Ku-Klux killed and wounded over 200 Republicans, hunting and chasing them for two days and nights through fields and swamps. Thirteen captives were taken from the jail and shot, and a pile of twenty-five dead bodies was found buried in the woods. Having thus conquered the Republicans, and killed and driven off their white leaders, the masses were captured by Ku-Klux, marked with badges of red flannel, enrolled in clubs, led to the polls and compelled to vote the Democratic ticket, after which they were given certificates of the fact.

These are some of the outrages which marked the pathway to political supremacy of those who but a few years before had obtained the mercy of a Government under whose laws the black Republican and white Democrat were entitled to equal protection. It was but natural and just that the colored race should unite with and cling to the party to whose principles they owed freedom and protection, and this seems to have marked their political course from the time they were given the elective franchise, and their history in Louisiana has but illustrated this, wherever they have been left free to vote as they pleased, until a radical change could be effected in the nature and purposes of those who had been their owners, and who repudiated the idea of being placed upon terms of civil equality with them. It was evident that a fair election could not be held in parishes containing any considerable majority of colored votes, and hence the act of 1870, acquiesced in by both political parties, and amended in 1872, was passed creating a Returning Board authorized to sit in New Orleans, having supreme authority to canvass the votes cast throughout the entire State, and authorized, if convinced that riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbances, bribery, or corrupt influences had prevented voters from registering, or had materially interfered with the purity or freedom of the election at any poll or voting place, or had materially changed the result of the election, to exclude the votes cast at such polls or voting-places from the final count. This law, with some amendments not materially changing its nature, is that under which the present returning board of Louisiana is now organized and sits. That some such independent tribunal was necessary for the protection of legal voters, and as a check upon the violence and intimidation which had before prevailed throughout the state, no one can deny.

JUDGE KELLEY, on his return to Philadelphia, was interviewed as to the Louisiana Returning Board. He said: "I have already told you that I abstained from intercourse with the members of that Board. I went to Louisiana with a prejudice against the organization and its members, who were strangers to me; but I am free to say this prejudice was mitigated by observation of them. I believe that they will perform their duty faithfully, and should they declare the vote for Tilden I shall acquiesce in it and demand that my party do so; but if they declare the vote for Governor Hayes, I will feel no hesitancy in sustaining their action, let the consequences be what they may."

"INDIA" writes us for advice. He says he made a bet on the presidential election, and supposing he had lost, he paid the stipulated forfeit by wheeling the other man in a wheelbarrow from Skowhegan to Podunk. If Hayes should prove the victor, how is our correspondent to get satisfaction? We believe you have a right to insist upon the status quo, before all things; and would advise you to wheel him back at once.—Boston Globe.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

#### Chamberlain Inaugurated Governor.

#### Florida Democratic Electors go Through Their Little Farce.

#### HOW THAT OREGON THEFT STRIKES THE PEOPLE.

#### The Manner in Which the Vote Was Cast.

#### LATEST ABOUT THE BROOKLYN HORROR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—A Salem, Oregon, dispatch says the republicans held a meeting, last night, to consider the action of Governor Grover. Resolutions were passed denouncing him, and calling upon the United States senate to prevent him from taking his seat, on the ground that he has willfully violated his oath.

Later advices from Oregon state that Odell has been chosen messenger by the republican electors. Cronin will act for the democrats. It is said Grover's house is under guard.

The latest advices from Salem, Oregon, say all the republican and democratic electors assembled in the senate chamber. The secretary of state passed an envelope through the door to Cronin, who read it as a certificate of the vote given to Odell, Cartwright and himself. He then put it in his pocket. Odell, Cartwright and Cronin seated themselves at a table and organized by electing Odell Chairman. At the request of other republicans, Watts tendered his resignation as elector. Odell and Cartwright severally demanded their certificates of Cronin, who refused to surrender. After some time Cronin asked if they refused to act with him. Odell and Cartwright said "no," very emphatically, but demanded that their authority to act should be shown. Cronin then left the table, the republican electors having made no objections to co-operate with him, and after calling in Miller and Parker, organized his electoral college as before reported. Secretary Chadwick claims to have simply acted under Gov. Grover's orders. The letter was burnt in effigy, at Jefferson, last night.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 7.—A quo warranto was issued and served on the Hayes electors yesterday, before they cast their votes, also a bill of injunction was obtained on behalf of Gov. Drew against the members of the canvassing board and an order granted restraining them from completing the canvass on the basis of the vote canvassed by the majority of the board for electors.

Attorney General W. A. Coker, member of the canvassing board, protested against the action of the board in certifying to a majority of votes in favor of the Hayes electors. He denounced the same as criminal and gross falsification of the returns on file in the office of the secretary of state. He also gave certificates of election to the Tilden electors, stating therein that the returns on file, canvassed by the board, showed a clear majority for Tilden and Hendricks electors. The democratic electors, W. Call, Robert Bullock, Robert B. Hilton and James E. Young, met at the capitol in the office of the attorney general, and cast the vote of the state according to law. They also signed a petition to the senate and house of representatives of the United States, stating their legal election and praying they might be recognized as electors of the state.

The visiting statesmen, Marble, Salt-entall, Riddle, Hellers, Hay, Read, Gibson of Missouri, General Young and Governor Brown of Georgia, Colonel Waley and P. H. Smith of Illinois, Governor Noyes and Mr. Lisle of Ohio, Generals Wallace and Barlow, and Mr. Chandler left to day. Messrs. Cayle and Parre remain to meet the congressional committee.

The republican electors met in the executive chamber and organized, electing F. C. Humphreys, president, and A. W. Leonard, secretary. They cast their vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and C. H. Pearce, colored, one of the electors, was selected as a messenger to convey the returns to Washington.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 7.—The canvassing board has not yet completed the canvass, and has been in session all day, and some changes will, it is said, be made in the count for state officers. The coming of the congressional committee is looked for with great anxiety.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—John Morrissey has declared "off" all pools sold in his house on the direct result of the presidential election.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The republicans have been holding meetings to-night at various places in the northwest, firing guns and otherwise expressing gratification at what they believe the certain election of Hayes and Wheeler. Chicago democrats are preparing to demonstrate their satisfaction at the result on Saturday.

## NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Brooklyn

catastrophe ranks the most fatal of the kind ever recorded. According to the statement of all parties who profess to know anything as to the origin of the fire, it began on the stage. The business manager says that a piece of canvas out of which trees are made, was broken from its fastenings and hung from flies immediately over one of the border lights; that the canvas began to smoulder, and that a carpenter was directed to ascend and remove the dangerous object. He could barely reach it with his hand, and he drew it hastily up. The rapid motion through the air caused it to burst into flames.

Up to noon 315 bodies were taken out; 59 of these are identified, some by remnants of clothing, others by chains, watches and such articles. Claude Burroughs and Harry Murdock are among the identified.

What are accepted as the remains of the two actors are simply black clinders. Around the trunk of one was a scorched buckskin undershirt, and beside the other was a piece of braid, apparently portions of a stage dress.

It is feared that search in the auditorium will result in finding more bodies. The police exclude everybody but those searching.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 7.—The Senate and Republican House, passed a bill authorizing any qualified officer to administer the oath to the Governor. At a few minutes past one, the Republican members of the Senate marched to the Republican House, where Chamberlain was inaugurated and sworn in by Probate Judge Boone. He delivered a short inaugural.

The Democratic House appointed a committee to inform the Senate and Gen. Ruger that it was the legal House, under decision of the supreme court, and requested the latter to withdraw the troops from the State House.

General Wade Hampton has issued the following card to the public:

The following paragraph appears in the address of D. H. Chamberlain, delivered at the capitol to-day:

"The gentleman who was my opponent for this office in the late election, has recently declared, as I am credibly informed, that he holds not only the peace of this city and state, but my life in his hand. I do not doubt the truth of his statement. Neither the public peace nor life of any man who now opposes the consummation of this policy of fraud and violence is safe from the assaults of those who have enforced that policy."

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8.—The full report of the proceedings of presidential electors in this state, at their meeting at Jefferson City, yesterday, shows that Chas. G. Stifel, the republican elector for the third district, applied by letter to Gov. Hildard for a certificate of election, on the grounds that Gen. D. W. Frost, the democratic elector, was ineligible, and that he (Stifel) received the highest vote cast of an eligible elector in that district. The application was refused by Gov. Hildard, he stating that the certificate had already been issued to Gen. Frost. During the session of the college, Mr. Stifel presented a communication setting forth Gen. Frost's ineligibility and claiming the right to act as elector from the third district. This college declined to have read. Subsequently Gen. H. Shields, chairman of the republican state committee, presented a protest to the college, against the appointment of any person to act in the place of General Frost, on the ground that under the laws of the state, also against Gen. Frost's substitute being allowed to vote or act as elector. The protest also set forth in detail the grounds on which Gen. Frost is ineligible. This protest was laid on the table by the vote of the college and the vote of electors for president and vice president was then taken, as previously reported.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A Democratic caucus was in session this afternoon, continuing in session two hours and a half. Representative Hewitt, from the committee appointed yesterday, reported resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of ten members, to co-operate with a committee appointed by democratic Senators, to take into consideration the subject of the recent elections in the South, and the use of Government troops therein; and further, that they report to the caucus, from time to time, such recommendations as they deem proper. The resolution was agreed to.

During the caucus the character of the general sentiment was that the pending question between the two parties, respecting the electoral vote, should be preserved distinctively, and all side issues which would divert the public mind therefrom should be avoided, and in this connection it was said that there should be no movement toward impeachment of the President, as an effort to convict would fall in consequence of the composition of the Senate. Southern members expressed themselves as favorable to calmness and moderation. Adjourned.

Patents procured by L. P. Graham, at 32 West Wood street. [July 31 dtf]

The Handsomest and Cheapest BLACK SILKS ever opened in Decatur, at April 7-dtf LINS & SCRUGGS.

Lyon's Kathairon makes beautiful, glossy, luxurious hair; prevents its falling out or turning gray. It has stood the test of 40 years. Is charmingly perfumed, and has no rival. March 10, 1876—dead wty

Rooms and Boarding.—Two desirable rooms and boarding with a private family can be secured at No. 18 East William street. [dec1-d1w]

Elegant new styles Hoopskirts and Panties, especially adapted to the present style of cloaks and other garments, at Linn & Scruggs. [oct19-d1w]

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Runks and Buns, at J. J. Drake's, Opera Block. [9-dtf]

## THE ONLY ONE PRICE STORE IN DECATUR

### HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW

Our Enormous Stock of Fall Goods are in everything Fresh, New, and Cheap. SILKS at OLD PRICES. WOOLENS LESS THAN EVER BEFORE. COTTONS CHEAP.

Besides our Large Stock of Domestic Goods, Cassimeres, Flannels, Linens, &c., we have an unusual display of Novelties, Fancy Notions and

### DRESS GOODS!

And we wish to call particular attention to our stock of

### CLOAKS,

in new styles and at prices to suit all. Also full stock of Shawls, Felt and Balmoral Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.

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Decatur, Ill., Oct. 9, 1876—d&wtf

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### S. EINSTEN

Will offer his Entire Stock of Dry Goods at

### GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

In order to reduce his Stock by the first of January.

His stock consists of DRESS GOODS, in all the latest Styles and colors; BLACK and COLORED CASHMERES; BLACK ALPACAS; PLAIDS, in all colors; FLANNELS, JEANS, TABLE LINEN, TICKINGS and CASSIMERES; A full assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BED BLANKETS and QUILTS. My stock of NOTIONS is complete in all departments. A splendid assortment of BUCK GLOVES and MITTENS. All these goods will be sold at very low prices.

I ask you all to call and examine my stock and get my price before purchasing elsewhere, at

### NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Decatur, Nov. 24, 1876—d&wtf

## THE IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINES!

EASY RUNNING, AND ON EASY TERMS

### GEO. P. BLUME, General Agent.

Also keep on hand a full stock of

### SLIK and LINEN THREAD, NEEDLES, PARTS and ATTACHMENTS.

### PURE SPERM OIL.

In fact, everything in the sewing machine line.

The latest improvements put on all old style machines, at the

Singer Office, 24 Merchant Street, Decatur. Nov. 2, 1876—d&wtf

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### OPERA HOUSE.

### Tuesday, Dec. 12.

### AMERICA'S JUBILEE

A hearty laugh and a pleasant evening can be enjoyed in witnessing the Drama of the Pantomimic cast.

### GEO. H. TYLER'S

(Late George L. Fox's) Original and only NEW YORK

### HUMPY DUMPTY TROUPE!

IN ITS ENTIRETY.

The World-Famous Grotesque Artist, ROBERT FRASER.

Ye Merry Monarch, Supreme in his Pantomimic, assisted by the Famous Comedian and Pantomimist,

### CHAS. ALMONTE.

Pantomimic Excellence, together with a Grand Corps of Ladies & Gentlemen

### 2 NEW TRICK PANTOMINES, 2

### NICKY NUBBLE.

And the Grand Pantomimic Tableau, entitled

### THE COMANCHES.

Mirth, Wonder and Amusement.

Admission, 50 and 75 cents. No extra charge for Reserved Seats, to be secured at Abbott's jewelry store. [dec1-d1w]

## OPERA HOUSE.

### One Night Only—Monday, Dec. 11

### R. E. J. MILES' DRAMATIC COMPANY

In the most entertaining of all Dramas, New Orleans Jubilee Singers.

Just Received for the Holidays, a splendid lot of Gloves, at Race's. [dec 6 d2w]



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